

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System. Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the strengthening properties of the Port with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying up to 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS. Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERALE

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

DEATH.

On the 1st July, at his Residence, Canton, ERNEST DEACON. Deeply regretted. 1008

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

We are informed that the Singapore Cricket Club is still anxiously waiting for an answer to the challenge they sent the Hongkong C. C. some weeks ago; and that, unless volunteers are forthcoming within a week's time, Mr. A. K. TRAYNOR will have the unpleasant duty of declining a very hospitable invitation for the cricketers of the colony to go south. Surely this will not be allowed to take place! If the indefatigable Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong C. C. is unable to get a decent eleven together from the men who have been in steady practice for the past years, the services of some of the veterans who used to "play the game"—and they played it well—must be requisitioned. To refuse the courteous challenge of the Singapore C. C. would be a disgrace to Hongkong, even if we sent our men south to meet certain defeat. But why should we not be able to get up an eleven good enough to hold their own against the pick of the Straits Settlements? The Hongkong team that fairly "lost" the players from Singapore in the two matches played in Hongkong last season could very easily have been improved upon, and we have such an extensive field to draw from for representatives that it ought to be very easy work to get together an eleven of all sorts quite capable of holding their own against the best Singapore could place in the field. Anyhow, it would be better to face defeat like men and cricketers than to put forward the paltry pretence that we can't get up a team to go to Singapore. If this shallow excuse is persisted in we shall ask old stagers like the Hon. W. M. DRANK, the Hon. C. P. CHATER, the Hon. A. P. MAC-EWEN, and Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE, to get up a combination of veterans to go down to Singapore to defend the cricketing honour of Hongkong. It will be an everlasting disgrace if we refuse to give our Straits friends an opportunity of retrieving the disasters they met here last season, and we really cannot see where the difficulty lies. We feel so strongly on this matter that if Mr. TRAYNOR will be kind enough to favor us with particulars of what has been done and what still remains to be done to ensure a fairly representative eleven, we shall be proud to use whatever personal influence we may happen to possess to bring things to a satisfactory conclusion. And if the worst comes to the worst—why, damn it, we shall go into strict practice ourselves, and we used to be good for a fair average a trifle less than twenty years ago. But anyhow, a Hongkong team must go to Singapore. LEACH, LOWSON, BLAIR, CAMPBELL, SERCOMBE SMITH, the MALLARD, FRIS, RAM, LIONEL BARRF, T. E. DAVIES, and G. S. COXON (capt.) would, bar accident, knock spots out of any Singapore eleven, and what is there really to prevent their journeying south next month. If some of these "cracks" should happen to be kept back by unavoidable circumstances, there are dozens of "sloggers" quite up to the Singapore standard, who would be glad to "chip in." Now, Mr. TRAYNOR, go right ahead and get your team definitely fixed up; if you can't, kindly pay us a visit and we shall be happy to do it for you.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LOCAL TAXATION BILL.

LONDON, June 25th.

The Speaker ruling that the accumulation proposal is without precedent, the Government is considering the advisability of withdrawing all the licensing clauses.

The Conservative Press condemns the Government.

THE SILVER BILL.

July 2nd.

The Silver Conference has assembled.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Law Gazette is the title of a new penny weekly.

THE new observatory near Tananarivo, Madagascar, will be one of the highest in the world, as the site chosen is about 4,400 feet above sea level.

JAY GOULD'S daily income has been estimated recently at \$7,446; Cornelius Vanderbilt's at \$15,749; J. D. Rockefeller's at \$8,715, and William Waldorf Astor's at \$3,593.

THE increase of about 1,000,000 people in thirteen years in Spain is a great measure to the success that has attended the changes in the hygienic condition of the large cities and towns.

ELECTRIC traction is said to be fairly booming in London. In a few weeks a line of omnibuses run by electricity is to be started. They will be driven by storage batteries and have a seating capacity for twenty-six passengers.

DR. DOBERCK says in his weather report to-day that the barometer is falling. The Spanish Consul has been good enough to forward a telegram from Bolivia which says—"A depression exists in the Pacific, to the north-east of Luzon." It is going slowly to the north.

H.M.S. Redpole was undocked at Singapore on the 25th ult. This vessel is the *Mirlin's* relief, which we have been expecting on the China Station for months past. The *Mirlin's* departure is a nice exhibition of its kind. And so is that abortion known as the British Admiralty.

OWING to the uncertainty of the weather the inauguration of the aquatic hotel, the *Marina*, has been postponed by the directors until early next week. In the meantime, however, visitors who desire to inspect the very commodious and well-appointed bath are sure of a welcome from Mr. Foster, the manager. No chills.

SOMETHING like a strike has been set on foot in Japan. The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes a statement to the effect that all the professors of the Imperial University resigned their chairs on the 16th inst. The reason for this step is stated to be the failure of the Government to consult the faculty with regard to the transference to the University of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, which has by notification become the College of Agriculture in the University.

WEATHER permitting, there will be a golf match over the Links to-morrow at 4 p.m.

CAPTAIN'S TEAM V. SECRETARY'S TEAM.

Capt. Ramsey. Mr. Mitchell-Jones.

Dr. Lowson. Mr. G. Stewart.

Mr. McEwen. Capt. Irvine.

Dr. Craig. Rev. C. Todd.

Mr. Kirk. Mr. Dundas.

Mr. Justice Clarke. Mr. Grant.

Mr. Bowles. N. Other.

NOWHERE, says a writer in *Popular Monthly Science*, has the inefficiency of temporary laws been more thoroughly demonstrated than in Rome. There the dress, the food, the furniture of the houses, were attempted to be regulated by law after law, which were either openly or secretly disobeyed, and which eventually disappeared from the statute-books. The cost of entertainments was limited; the number of guests a person might have at his house was restricted. No woman was allowed to have more than half an ounce of gold, or to wear a dress of more than one color, or to ride in a carriage. In France, during the Celtic period, a law was passed that women should drink water only. In 1788 or thereabout no person was allowed to wear garments of vair, grey, blue, or scarlet color. No lace or blaseed garments were allowed, and no one could have more than two courses at meals. In 1328 scarlet was only permitted to be worn by princes, knights, and women of high rank. The use of silver plate was prohibited except to certain high dignitaries; and women were frequently sent to prison in fustian, flannel, and sixties at a time for wearing clothes above their rank. Even as late as the seventeenth century gold, as an ornament of carriages, buildings, and gloves, was prohibited.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenlyon*, from London, left Singapore this morning for Hongkong.

ALL this memorable day the bald-headed eagle of the United States has been flapping its wings over the five quarters of the globe, to celebrate the centennial of the birth of George Washington, the American eagle, and to allow that the Americans might be allowed to cast a quiver from a bloated monarchy. The celebration of the anniversary took the usual form of eleventh-hour milk-punch at the Hongkong Hotel, and much rejoicing at Messrs. Russell & Co.'s headquarters.

REFERRING to the cessation of gun-fire since our Commodore left Hongkong about three weeks ago, a correspondent writes—"Seeing there is no fire to guide boatmen as to where to land, which they are at liberty to haul in-shore, how can any of them be rightly charged under the *Ordinance* which makes it unlawful for a boat to come alongside any wharf or pier between gun-fire at night a day-gun-fire in the morning?" In reply we have to say, "no savey, no belong plowah custom follow!"

DURING a cricket match in Yokohama last month, the *Yokohama* Fleet, player named Edwards, met with a nasty accident whilst batting, receiving a full pitched ball which landed first on his chest and then on his chin, cutting the latter to the bone. The *Yokohama* Fleet, in speaking of the occurrence, says: "He at once had the wound stitched up, and was soon merrily bowling away as if nothing had happened. His execution was immense—35 balls, 7 runs, 3 maidens overs, 7 wickets—and he cleaned up the last five men for one run."

LEUNG KI PO, for whose extradition the Chinese Government has applied on the grounds of murder, burglary, and kidnapping in Chinese territory, was again before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon. After hearing lengthy arguments by Mr. Philippo, who appeared for the defence, and who sought to prove that his Worship had no power to further demand or detain the prisoner, his Worship decided that he had the necessary power although the warrant contained a clerical error, and he therefore remanded the case until Thursday, the 17th inst. Mr. Philippo, instructed by Mr. Roddy, of Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, gave notice of appeal, which his Worship assented to.

THE following telegram from Mr. Bibby, dated Kuala Lumpur, 25th June, was received in Singapore on June 25th, and, having been transmitted to Brisbane, is now made public for general information:—"Are making rapid progress. Prospects are very favourable. Large lode has been found by Malay Peninsula Prospecting Company, Limited, on South East Rumb boundary, showing gold and silver. It is supposed to be a continuation of our new lode. The discovery of the above mentioned lode in the territory of the M. P. P. Co., says the *Straits Times*, was telegraphed a few days by a prospector of that Company, and the news also came otherwise to our knowledge. The news of the lode was, however, not so definitely phrased as Mr. Bibby puts it, and it was felt to be undesirable to publish it till more was known. Letters on the subject are expected in a few days."

THE *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* is an opera that, to produce properly, demands all the resources of a first class theatre. Last night Stanley's Opera Company essayed it on a much less ambitious scale, but with very fair success. All round. Messrs. Liddard and Packard, and Blowhard, were relegated to the chorus, which was in itself an advantageous arrangement, and the girls were in better voice, so that the whole thing went better. Miss A. Childs, who played the *Duchess*, occasionally rose above mediocrity as an actress, and her singing was much improved, one or two encores being really deserved. Miss A. Stanley, as the *Princess*, exhibited her usual vivacity, and saved the piece from dragging. Mr. Stanley, senior, made up as old Charin, was a very good specimen of that operative Falstaff, *General Brown*, and was most useful in the choruses. Mr. H. Pyne showed his versatility once more as *Prince Paul*, and there we have done. One or two in the chorus were worthy of better things, and a few others deserved an operation performing on them, but that is by the way—as we have said, taken all round the *Grand Duchess* will pass. "The Yeoman of the Guard" is billed for to-night.

THINKS are circumstances under which the most truthful and credible statements may be both misleading and unwelcome. During a certain voyage of a Down East vessel, the mate, who usually kept the log, became intoxicated one day, and was unable to attend to his duty. As the man very rarely committed the offence, the captain excused him, and attended to the log himself, concluding with this: "The mate has been drunk all day." Next day the mate was on deck and resumed his duties. Looking at the log, he discovered the entry the captain had made and ventured to remonstrate with his superior. "What was the need, sir?" he asked, "of putting that down on the log?" "Wasn't it true?" asked the captain. "Yes, sir; but it doesn't seem necessary to enter it on the log." "Well," said the captain, "since it was true, it had better stand—it had better stand." The next day the captain had occasion to look at the log, and at the end of the entry which the mate had made he found this item: "The captain has been sober all day." The captain summoned the mate, and thumped: "What did you mean by putting that down on the log?" "What was the need, sir?" he asked. "Wasn't it true?" "Yes, sir; but wasn't it true?" "Why of course it was true!" "Well, then, sir," said the mate, "since it was true, I think I had better stand—it had better stand." The mate then took his departure hastily, dodging the marlin-spike as he went.

THE Siamese pines had an official tour round Hongkong this morning. In company with H.E. the Administrator they visited the Gaol, the inspection of which cheered them greatly. The first stop was Prince's Barracks, was dressed in a frock-coat and a top of ink interest. The next station of Siamese blue-blood spotted a white hat which had done good service, and the third wore a kind of a sort of an English uniform. They are all little men—about as high as Major Dempster's rank—but they are said by the favored few who take tea with them to be first-class chaps. The highness with the white hat happened to be a lieutenant in H.B.M. 22nd Regiment, to learn military ways, and the party in uniform, as we said yesterday, was Siamese Ambassador in London for a while, four or five years ago. They were delighted at having a guard of honor to meet them when they landed yesterday, but they asked that it should not be repeated. They were well-pleased with the arrangements at the Gaol, and complimented Major-General Gordon and Major Dempster about it. They afterwards had a look at the Police Barracks, and expressed their admiration at the physique of the men. This afternoon their programme was to visit Kowloon Dock, with a view to examining the pulper *Fluppan*, the purchase of which, we understand, is the principal object of their visit. They have been expected to leave for Macao on Monday night, and are going to Macao on Tuesday.

It is said that the onion is a great sleep inducer, and about equal to quinine for malaria. Good old onion!

TWO Britons were brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning and charged with "stowing away" on board the British steamship *Straits of Belle Isle* yesterday. They both pleaded guilty, which simplified matters considerably and would have resulted in discharge with a caution had not Mr. Wheeler appeared for the prosecution and pressed for the extreme penalty with regard to one of them, an ex-constable named Goodridge, owing to the fact that he refused to leave the ship and thereby caused a detention of an hour and a half. His Worship therefore fined him \$10, and discharged the other with a caution.

SOME time ago says the *Japan Mail*, it was stated that the Mitsui Bishi Company intended to undertake iron-mining on a large scale. It seemed a probable project, but nothing more has been heard of it until now, when the *Choya Shinbun* repeats the statement, adding that the company has decided to devote two and a half million yen to the undertaking, and purchased a coal mine at Uyeiki in Chikuzen to work in connection with the iron scheme. It is true, we believe, that Mr. Iwasaki has spent over half a million, and intends spending as much more, for coal-mining purposes in Chikuzen, and it may be true that the produce of these new mines is to be employed for smelting iron, but further information is required before the *Choya's* account can be accepted. Either way, the obstacle to successful iron mining in Japan has been that the ore is found at a long distance from the fuel to smelt it. Either the former must be brought to the latter, or the latter to the former. It was this that wrecked the official enterprise at Manishi, in Iwate Prefecture, where a railway and a large plant of machinery were immolated on the altar of miscalculation. The Mitsui Bishi Company is not at all likely to be betrayed into a similar blunder, but for also the fuel cost exists, and we do not see how the difficulty may be negotiated. Certainly the time is favorable for inaugurating such an enterprise. Japan consumes larger quantities of iron every year, and recent quotations show that she must pay a considerably increased price for her supply. It is true that speculation in pig-iron warrants has injuriously affected rates in the iron market generally, but this is only a temporary trouble. Contracts for iron ore, extending over this year, have been made at top prices, and there is every prospect of the trade continuing to flourish. If Japan were self-sufficient in the matter of iron she would undoubtedly save considerable sums which now find their way abroad.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE PEAK ROAD AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through your columns, to draw the attention of the authorities to the disgraceful state of the Peak Road for the past fortnight? From the Albany upwards, the road has been torn open for the purpose of laying pipes, but no progress is being made and the short track from the Albany to Queen's Gardens, where I am living, is in exactly the same state as on the first day when the work was commenced. All the morning building materials are being carried up to the Peak by large numbers of coolies who never think of going out of the way, when a chair is coming down the exceedingly narrow road-way, and special cases are made to be occupied by the same with children, and as the police are conspicuous by their absence, frequent collisions and great danger of being severely bruised are the results.

Now, as far as I remember, at home the traffic is never interrupted for more than forty-eight hours, and why should it be different here? It appears, however, that the road has been opened up before the pipes were ready to be laid, and you, Mr. Editor, are perhaps in a position to inform me who is responsible for this very foolish manner of carrying out the public works of the colony. At all events, I trust these things may have sufficient influence on the proper authorities to expedite matters on the road. Enclosing my card.

I remain, Yours truly,

QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

[The Public Works department is supposed to have the direction and carrying out of the matters referred to, but where the Surveyor General's responsibility begins and ends is a question on which we are unable to expound. Our correspondent doubtless remembers that we once very narrowly escaped being legally victimized for publishing the truth about the shady methods of the Public Works department, and that the free and enlightened community of Hongkong, in whose interests we had taken up the cudgels, "went back" on us after we had scored a brilliant victory, and tied to hold up the late Honorable Mr. Price as a sort of sanctified martyr. The martyrdom dodge didn't come off as anticipated, but a bogus Commission composed of three honorables—Heaven help them to do it—Bulkeley Johnson (now deceased) who was member for Jading, O'Malley, then the sheepstealer Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Lister, the same saintly Alfred then that he is to-day, was "fixed up" by that disreputable old humbug Sir John Bowen, for the express purpose of white washing what we had characterized as a standing disgrace to the public service of the colony. And after an inquiry which fully established every charge that had been made against the Department, the precious Commission named up the Mr. Price, and the entire rank-and-file who managed to live up to about \$250 per month out of a salary of \$75, were as immaculate as the angels. After that we gave the Surveyor General and his satellites plenty of sea-room, and according to appearances, most of them apparently made good use of their opportunities. But since those days public opinion has greatly changed, and even our local contemporaries, chameleons as usual, have recognized that the Public Works department requires to be either reformed or abolished, and is the duties placed in the hands of an elected Municipal Council, or subjected to a thoroughly practical reform in every branch. Our correspondent's letter has opened the ball, public dissatisfaction is universal, and so we shall once more, at the earliest possible opportunity, make an attempt to cleanse this Augean stable which has been a plague-spot on Hongkong for many years past.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*]

I remain, Yours truly,

QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

[The Public Works department is supposed to have the direction and carrying out of the matters referred to, but where the Surveyor General's responsibility begins and ends is a question on which we are unable to expound. Our correspondent doubtless remembers that we once very narrowly escaped being legally victimized for publishing the truth about the shady methods of the Public Works department, and that the free and enlightened community of Hongkong, in whose interests we had taken up the cudgels, "went back" on us after we had scored a brilliant victory, and tied to hold up the late Honorable Mr. Price as a sort of sanctified martyr. The martyrdom dodge didn't come off as anticipated, but a bogus Commission composed of three honorables—Heaven help them to do it—Bulkeley Johnson (now deceased) who was member for Jading, O'Malley, then the sheepstealer Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Lister, the same saintly Alfred then that he is to-day, was "fixed up" by that disreputable old humbug Sir John Bowen, for the express purpose of white washing what we had characterized as a standing disgrace to the public service of the colony. And after an inquiry which fully established every charge that had been made against the Department, the precious Commission named up the Mr. Price, and the entire rank-and-file who managed to live up to about \$250 per month out of a salary of \$75, were as immaculate as the angels. After that we gave the Surveyor General and his satellites plenty of sea-room, and according to appearances, most of them apparently made good use of their opportunities. But since those days public opinion has greatly changed, and even our local contemporaries, chameleons as usual, have recognized that the Public Works department requires to be either reformed or abolished, and is the duties placed in the hands of an elected Municipal Council, or subjected to a thoroughly practical reform in every branch. Our correspondent's letter has opened the ball, public dissatisfaction is universal, and so we shall once more, at the earliest possible opportunity, make an attempt to cleanse this Augean stable which has been a plague-spot on Hongkong for many years past.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*]

I remain, Yours truly,

QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

[The Public Works department is supposed to have the direction and carrying out of the matters referred to, but where the Surveyor General's responsibility begins and ends is a question on which we are unable to expound. Our correspondent doubtless remembers that we once very narrowly escaped being legally victimized for publishing the truth about the shady methods of the Public Works department, and that the free and enlightened community of Hongkong, in whose interests we had taken up the cudgels, "went back" on us after we had scored a brilliant victory, and tied to hold up the late Honorable Mr. Price as a sort of sanctified martyr. The martyrdom dodge didn't come off as anticipated, but a bogus Commission composed of three honorables—Heaven help them to do it—Bulkeley Johnson (now deceased) who was member for Jading, O'Malley, then the sheepstealer Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Lister, the same saintly Alfred then that he is to-day, was "fixed up" by that disreputable old humbug Sir John Bowen, for the express purpose of white washing what we had characterized as a standing disgrace to the public service of the colony. And after an inquiry which fully established every charge that had been made against the Department, the precious Commission named up the Mr. Price, and the entire rank-and-file who managed to live up to about \$250 per month out of a salary of \$75, were as immaculate as the angels. After that we gave the Surveyor General and his satellites plenty of sea-room, and according to appearances, most of them apparently made good use of their opportunities. But since those days public opinion has greatly changed, and even our local contemporaries, chameleons as usual, have recognized that the Public Works department requires to be either reformed or abolished, and is the duties placed in the hands of an elected Municipal Council, or subjected to a thoroughly practical reform in every branch. Our correspondent's letter has opened the ball, public dissatisfaction is universal, and so we shall once more, at the earliest possible opportunity, make an attempt to cleanse this Augean stable which has been a plague-spot on Hongkong for many years past.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*]

I remain, Yours truly,

QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

[The Public Works department is supposed to have the direction and carrying out of the matters referred to, but where the Surveyor General's responsibility begins and ends is a question on which we are unable to expound. Our correspondent doubtless remembers that we once very narrowly escaped being legally victimized for publishing the truth about the shady methods of the Public Works department, and that the free and enlightened community of Hongkong, in whose interests we had taken up the cudgels, "went back" on us after we had scored a brilliant victory, and tied to hold up the late Honorable Mr. Price as a sort of sanctified martyr. The martyrdom dodge didn't come off as anticipated, but a bogus Commission composed of three honorables—Heaven help them to do it—Bulkeley Johnson (now deceased) who was member for Jading, O'Malley, then the sheepstealer Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Lister, the same saintly Alfred then that he is to-day, was "fixed up" by that disreputable old humbug Sir John Bowen, for the express purpose of white washing what we had characterized as a standing disgrace to the public service of the colony. And after an inquiry which fully established every charge that had been made against the Department, the precious Commission named up the Mr. Price, and the entire rank-and-file who managed to live up to about \$250 per month out of a salary of \$75, were as immaculate as the angels. After that we gave the Surveyor General and his satellites plenty of sea-room, and according to appearances, most of them apparently made good use of their opportunities. But since those days public opinion has greatly changed, and even our local contemporaries, chameleons as usual, have recognized that the Public Works department requires to be either reformed or abolished, and is the duties placed in the hands of an elected Municipal Council, or subjected to a thoroughly practical reform in every branch. Our correspondent's letter has opened the ball, public dissatisfaction is universal, and so we shall once more, at the earliest possible opportunity, make an attempt to cleanse this Augean stable which has been a plague-spot on Hongkong for many years past.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*]

I remain, Yours truly,

QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

[The Public Works department is supposed to have the direction and carrying out of the matters referred to, but where the Surveyor General's responsibility begins and ends is a question on which we are unable to expound. Our correspondent doubtless remembers that we once very narrowly escaped being legally victimized for publishing the truth about the shady methods of the Public Works department, and that the free and enlightened community of Hongkong, in whose interests we had taken up the cudgels, "went back" on us after we had scored a brilliant victory, and tied to hold up the late Honorable Mr. Price as a sort of sanctified martyr. The martyrdom dodge didn't come off as anticipated, but a bogus Commission composed of three honorables—Heaven help them to do it—Bulkeley Johnson (now deceased) who was member for Jading, O'Malley, then the sheepstealer Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Lister, the same saintly Alfred then that he is to-day, was "fixed up" by that disreputable old humbug Sir John Bowen, for the express purpose of white washing what we had characterized as a standing disgrace to the public service of the colony. And after an inquiry which fully established every charge that had been made against the Department, the precious Commission named up the Mr. Price, and the entire rank-and-file who managed to live up to about \$250 per month out of a salary of \$75, were as immaculate as the angels. After that we gave the Surveyor General and his satellites plenty of sea-room, and according to appearances, most of them apparently made good use of their opportunities. But since those days public opinion has greatly changed, and even our local contemporaries, chameleons as usual, have recognized that the Public Works department requires to be either reformed or abolished, and is the duties placed in the hands of an elected Municipal Council, or subjected to a thoroughly practical reform in every branch. Our correspondent's letter has opened the ball, public dissatisfaction is universal, and so we shall once more, at the earliest possible opportunity, make an attempt to cleanse this Augean stable which has been a plague-spot on Hongkong for many years past.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*]

I remain, Yours truly,

QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890.

at the picturesque little town with lofty peaks of ancient mountains standing out in bold relief at the end of the densely wooded vale below, as our "ricksha" men sped along the road towards Utsunomiya—where we must once more enter the hard and fast rules of modern civilization, step on board the railroad cars and be whirled at the rate of 50 miles an hour into Tokio, Japan's new capital.

By leaving Nikko at eight o'clock in the morning, we succeeded in catching the 12.30 train from Utsunomiya, 23 miles distant. Really the "speed and, as you fast racing men call it, "staying" powers of Japanese "ricksha-men" was conspicuously realized on this trip. They ran of their own free will upwards of eight miles without stopping for a moment to rest, and then only long enough to drink down a cup of tea and a small basin of "congee" water. Why, in India we shouldn't dream of driving horses as fast as these poor creatures run for such a long distance as 28 miles! It seemed to me that their lives must be short as the best, but, *mirabile dictu*, I found it was not so. From those who have devoted some attention to the matter I gathered that these poor things work as "ricksha" men for from 5 to 8 years, and then take to farm labour or, if they've been fairly successful in the ricksha business, set up shop, market gardening, or hiring out "rickshas" to their poorer fellow-townsmen.

It was a somewhat sultry afternoon when our train rolled into the Tokio Station, and as we were fatigued after our long journey we hied off to the Selys-Hotel, a very comfortable foreign style establishment, and there after a most refreshing bath "laids off"—as you cigar-smoking, soda-and-whisky, anything-but-fishy young men say. We slept the sleep of the just that night, arose about eight o'clock in the morning feeling absolutely new creatures and set about "doing" the three museums. The first that we inspected contained chiefly ancient Japanese armour, spears, tidents, match-locks, bludgeons &c. In the midst of these most interesting relics of a very by-gone past, what was my surprise to suddenly come upon a portrait of the head of our Saviour, Jesus Christ! You do not remember the legend in our biblical histories of Christ seeing the print of his face on a handkerchief to King Abgar? Well this picture exactly corresponded with those authentic records—no neck or throat visible. Just that head! That saintly head! The head that knew no sin! [We can assure our correspondent that this has now taken its place in our dearest hearts. We know nothing of the despatch of this wonderful "print of His face on a handkerchief to King Abgar!"] It is therefore quite impossible for us to say whether the picture was complete or not. As far as we can judge with our very superficial knowledge of biblical history, the picture in the museum must be a poor one indeed, if it doesn't show Christ to

for the daily intercourse which would be secured to their members by regular attendance on Change. It is, indeed, high time that the isolation of Calcutta merchants, agents and manufacturers should give way to the daily intercourse with their fellows which is a guaranteed privilege in a Western commercial centre.

As things are at present in Calcutta, a merchant is dependent upon brokers for regular information concerning the transactions of others in the commodities in which he deals. From the nature of his business, it is, of course, impossible for the broker to identify his interests at one and the same time with those of both buyer and seller, and just so far as he fails to do this in each particular instance is his value as a reliable agent impaired. It is to the credit of European brokers as a class that they may be trusted not to subordinate the interests of their clients to their own temporary advantage, but in some branches of business they have almost entirely given place to the Indian *dada*, who cannot be equally depended upon by those who are compelled to work through his agency. The *dada* certainly does not exert himself to lessen the jealousies of competing merchants, but too frequently makes them an excuse for his own inactivity. It has been said that the establishment of an Exchange would seriously decrease the emoluments of brokers. Experience however points to the contrary. In the case of the Exchange of Europe and America, it is likely that the innovation would modify to some extent the conditions under which the broker now works and that more responsibility and risk would accompany the reform which brought him enhanced profits and importance. But on the other hand he would be spared much personal exertion, while mental acuteness would secure a large portion of the reward which now falls to mere dogged persistence and physical activity. The broker would continue to be as indispensable as he is now, but in common with others he would find work facilitated by an innovation which would allow much of it to be accomplished on Change. Enough has been said of the benefits which would accrue to the mercantile class if the Calcutta Exchange should become an accomplished fact. It is not necessary to add here a full prospectus of the scheme, the main outlines of which readily suggest themselves. A large and cool room in a central part of the city is, of course, the main essential, although the project to be really successful should be carried out on a scale worthy of Calcutta, and should cover some of the features of the Calcutta Exchange, and under the same roof there should be a luncheon-room and around the Exchange hall a number of smaller rooms for meetings of Committees, Associations, and for the display of samples. The rest of the scheme is merely a matter of detail and could be easily settled if once the project were to take a definite shape. Of course a preliminary question as to the admission of natives would have to be settled, but the difficulty could easily be got over. Perhaps, the best plan would be the division of the Exchange into two halls, with a common meeting room. By such an arrangement the quiet transaction of business among the European members would not be disturbed by the babel of tongues which would accompany the admission of the loud-voiced Marwaris, whose commercial instincts would in any case insure their daily attendance at the new centre of business.

In the above substitute Hongkong for Calcutta, leave out the luncheon-room part of the programme, and the hall will be left fairly on the head. To partition off natives would be unnecessary here. There should be a door past which "incorrigibles" of any nationality should not be allowed to trespass.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

The Chinese Government has allowed Captain Lang, R.N., to resign the position which was no longer tenable, of Co-Admiral in the Chinese service, and in so doing has declared, for the third time, by acts more authoritative than words, the settled determination of China to admit no foreigner to a position of trust in her military services. The subject of this resignation, which this fixed policy has been covered up in order to make the service palatable to Captain Lang and admissible under the rules of the English Admiralty have been creditable to Chinese ingenuity—a kind of astuteness, which we have never denied to them; and the unpollished manner in which the mask was finally thrown off was also in harmony with Chinese usage. Those who have dealings with Chinese Officials know that such things are, so to speak, "all in the day's work." It is not our purpose therefore to dwell on the particular incident which led to the unexpected discovery by Captain Lang that he had been the victim of misunderstanding, and that the Viceroy Li, in giving him his appointment in 1886, had intended which Captain Lang was not at the time permitted to penetrate. Nor is it of primary importance to enquire how far His Excellency Li Hing-chang is himself a free agent in such matters, or whether he also is the slave of a system which is bound fast in the traditions of the Empire. The question which really interests not China alone but also those foreign Powers which are either friendly or potentially hostile to the development of her militant strength is what attitude she intends finally to take up towards those external influences from which, whether friendly or the reverse, she cannot escape. Thirty years' experience of more or less amicable foreign intercourse, during which time foreign auxiliaries have been employed and extensive use has been made of Western teaching in the science and the art of War, has failed to eradicate from the Chinese mind the constitutional distrust of foreigners which is one of the most characteristic features. This is not a matter for animadversion, but rather for careful observation, for though without historical justification (all her traitors having been pure Chinese), the feelings displayed in many different forms, at all times, and under all circumstances, and it is therefore a factor to be reckoned with in all foreign intercourse with China; and in all estimates that may be made of the state and prospects of the country.

In its essence the jealousy of foreigners, in every capacity, is a patriotic and patriotic sentiment, and even the stubbornness of the Chinese fight for the principle in face of their obvious interests commands a certain amount of admiration. A nation of less importance than China and without her weight of accumulated prestige might be excused for rebelling against the implied superiority of foreigners, and still more for placing her most vital interests in their hands; and although there is not a nation in Europe but what has availed itself of the services of distinguished foreigners, elevating them even to the highest positions, the disparity between China and the West is much greater than that between Western countries. In theory therefore it is easy to find ground for sympathy with the Chinese exclusive feeling. But the interests of the State overlap all sentiment, however respectable, and the action of the Chinese Government must be judged by its suitability to the actual circumstances of the time. A general objection to wooden legs may have to yield to the necessity for wearing ones; and it is the struggle between the national feeling and the national requirements which imparts the real interest to the present phase of Chinese statecraft.

The importance which the Government attaches to the Navy is sufficiently attested by the large sums of money which have been expended on it; and the measures—all strange and foreign—to which the Government has submitted, in order to render it efficient. As the whole had to be created out of nothing, foreigners had to be employed from the inception to the consummation, and as we have remarked more than once, considering the absolute helplessness of the Government, the faithful and valuable service it has obtained from its foreign employes in all departments has been most remarkable. The history of the Navy is well-known; it has been unfolded before our own eyes. Its attainments may be summed up in the promise given by Captain Lang, when assuming his second term of service, that with a free hand he would in five years make it fit for war. That he has spared no labour to redeem this promise is well known, and extraordinary, almost incredible, progress has been made towards it. Unfortunately the "little knowledge" the Chinese exults have acquired has had the usual effect of making them conceited and imagining that the presence of a foreign Admiral in joint command of the fleet blocked the way of their legitimate ambition the Chinese officers have been incessantly intriguing to render his position untenable, and they have at last succeeded. These smart fellows, full of school learning as they are, have yet much to learn in seamanship and the handling of such formidable and delicate machines as modern ironclads with torpedo apparatus and all the rest may be considered as quite beyond their present capacity. As for the Chinese Admiral, he belongs to the old school, and though possessing all the personal qualities of a naval commander, science overtook him too late in the journey of life to be of any practical service to him. He must therefore be content to be entirely in the hands of his subordinates, who will wield the power while he retains only the responsibility. Not an enviable position. As there is absolutely no one in or connected with the Chinese Government from the Emperor downwards who knows a ship's stem from its stern, these ambitious youths will now be subject to no competent surveillance, and it is not casting any special reflections on them to predict what will happen when the relaxation of discipline has become a little more developed. The best service in the world would be rapidly demoralized by such trying conditions, and we may be sure that within twelve months the state of the Chinese navy will be such as the enemies of the country would devoutly desire. And general causes, efficient as they are in a destructive sense, will in this case be powerfully aided by special causes. The agitation that has been going on among the officers has had for its proximate object the establishment of Home Rule in the service; the introduction of clan government. The most powerful faction is composed of cadets of the Foochow School, and following the usual Chinese practice they have banded themselves against all the non-Fukienese officers and men in the ships. As they have driven out Captain Lang so will they hope to drive out every one who does not own allegiance to the clan, and the vacancies will be filled up by brothers and cousins without special regard to competency. In a word the Fukienese will make of the navy what the Chinese try to make of every other institution, a close corporation for themselves. There is no finer material to be found along the coast of China for naval work than the bold and hardy population of Fukien, and if one province is to monopolize the service none has a better right to this privilege. But the clan system is fatal to efficiency in anything, and more particularly in a service where the utmost precision, punctuality, and regularity are imperative, and complete and absolute authority from the Commander-in-Chief downwards through all grades is the keystone of safety. Under the ancient Chinese system the commanders will only be able to exercise their authority subject to the approval of their guild, whose will, and not that of the Admiral in command, will rule the internal economy of the ships. Needless to enlarge on such a topic, as no argument is required to prove what a destroying cancer the clan system will introduce into the navy. Things are bad enough now, when ships stranded are not allowed to be docked for repairs, but when the discipline of the Chinese navy comes to be controlled by family ties the ships will soon be converted into mere food for powder, and their course will be straight towards the Pagoda Anchorage, of ominous memory.—*Chinese Times*.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, **TO-MORROW,** the 5th July, 1890, at Noon, at Messrs. S. J. David & Co.'s Godown, Ice House Street, 55 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, Ex S.S. "MELPOURNE."

55 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, Ex S.S. "THIBET." (More or less Damaged by Sea Water).

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1006]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "VENETIA."

Captain C. Gadd, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 4th July 1890. [1004]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE and FLORENCE.

THE Company's Steamship "THISBE."

Captain E. Perini, will be despatched as above on the 18th inst., at NOON, taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE.

MONDAY NEXT AND DURING THE MONTH.

FURNITURE, FURNISHING REQUISITES.

ONE HUNDRED OIL PAINTINGS. ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

GLASS WARE, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.

AT SALE PRICES.

See Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERATIC COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,

"YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."

TO-MORROW,

GRAND VARIETIES CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [983]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, at 12.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 10th July, 1890, to elect a Committee in accordance with the following resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 28th ultimo:—

"That a Committee of Investigation be appointed to examine into and report on the working of the business. The Directors to appoint two and the general body of Shareholders two."

By Order, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1009]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3 1/2 L. L. British Ship

"N. B. LEWIS," Gallison, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1007]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship.

"ABYSSINIA," 1,651 Tons Register, Captain G. A. Lee, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via INLAND SEA, ROBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 17th July.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHA" on the 24th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Ports, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria.....(\$110.00) To Montreal, New York, &c..... 250.00 To Liverpool..... 350.00 To London..... 350.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 16th July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to destination in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BEIL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [1011]

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Darvel Bay Trading Company, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1890, at 12 o'clock at Noon, when the subject of Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of June, 1890, will be submitted for confirmation.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1886, and that Frederick Alexander Alfred Baring Brockelmann and Justus Friedrich Heinrich Heya, composing the Firm of Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., be the Liquidators of the said Company, and their remuneration as such Liquidators be the same as that allowed them as General Managers of the Company.

Done this 23rd day of June, 1890. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., General Managers.

Intimations.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "PARLING," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, the 9th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., TO-DAY, the 9th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [997]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Intimations.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 28th June, 1890. [1012]

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [974]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of No. 2, Duddell Street, intends shortly to publish a Register of "HOUSES TO LET" and "HOUSES WANTED," also requirements of all kinds connected with House Furnishing from those who have Furniture, etc., to sell, and also from intending purchasers.

No charge for advertising in Register. Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [958]

TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Calne Road, Rent moderate. Splendid view of the Harbour.

Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [999]

KOWLOON. TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NO. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, 3 good Bed-rooms, &c. A capital Tennis Ground. The rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.

For further particulars, apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [995]

KOWLOON. TO LET UNFURNISHED.

"KIMBERLEY," BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, containing Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms, and usual Quarters.

For further particulars, apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [996]

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NO. 7, CAINE ROAD, containing Dining-room, Drawing Room, Three Bed-rooms and Bath Rooms.

Excellent Quarters for servants. For further particulars, apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [888]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR, INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki. Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [971]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Holders of Shares in the above Company, on which the CALL of \$1 per Share due 3rd March, 1890, is still unpaid, that unless said Calls, with interest at the rate of Ten per centum per Annum from due date, be paid at the Company's Office, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of July next, the said Shares will be dealt with by the Directors in accordance with the terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

W. H. WALKER, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th June, 1890. [987]

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINE-FITTER, to erect and take charge of Engines and Boilers. Permanent situation for a suitable man. Apply by letter only, stating experience, salary required, &c., to MANAGER, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [990]

JUST FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION. FROM TUESDAY, JULY 1st FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, THE GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMIC SALOON.

No. 30, WELLINGTON STREET, (Corner of d'Aguilar Street).

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 20 Cents. For full particulars see hand-bills.

M. HIRSCH, Proprietor.

* Every visitor will receive a fancy present, as a remembrance of the Panorama, without any extra charge. Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [994]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [917]

THE BOA VISTA. BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable view facing the South, will be OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July next.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors with excellent cuisine and choice Wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises. Mrs. MARIA T. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. Macao, 28th June, 1890. [978]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.

A portion of the New Buildings of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the tramway station, being completed and furnished, business will be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst. Residents and visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with refreshing cool breezes and magnificent view.

Special attention has been given to the Dining Rooms and Bar, to make this a pleasant resort for residents during the hot summer months. The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every available luxury, and the cuisine, being under special management, is by far the best in or near Hongkong.

WINE and SPIRITS, &c., only the best brands and quality are kept. W. THOMAS, Manager. Hongkong, 13th June, 1890. [992]

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880. Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [105]

TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16 Bund, Yokohama, next door to Farsari's Photographic Studio. Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [1013]

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [1014]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [1015]

NOTICE.

TO LET, Possession from 1st June next.

HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE. Apply to J. SAMUEL, No. 24, ELGIN TERRACE. Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [997]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE. Apply to J. SAMUEL, No. 24, ELGIN TERRACE. Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [997]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE. Apply to J. SAMUEL, No. 24, ELGIN TERRACE. Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [997]

Notices of Firms.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., Mr. W. H. PERCIVAL will resume his duties as AGENT of the Company at this Branch.

By Order of the Court of Directors, B. C. T. GRAY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [998]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

E. C. RAY. GEO. H. W

